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ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY DEVELOPS NEW PRODUCTS, TECHNIQUES

INITIATES MECHANICAL MOUNTING OF TRANSFORMER PARTS -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 88, 13 Apr 50

The current transformer shop of the Leningrad Elektroapparat Plant is putting out complex and dependable apparatus, but much of the work is still being done by hand methods.

From time immemorial, parts of TPF transformers have been secured by mounting them in litharge (lead monoxide). This process has many disadvantages In preparing the litharge solution, the workers are exposed to hot flames. If neglected for a short time, the solution hardens. In the pouring process, the material expands and contracts, and the insulators crack; the workers are then blamed for defective production. Besides, litharge is not suitable for production. It is expensive and involves a great deal of waste, and must be imported. It does not arrive on time, and the work is held up.

The suggestion that litharge be replaced by cement has been tried, but there are also disadvantages here.

Finally, it was proposed that mechanical securing be substituted for other methods, and a new technique for this process was worked out. A large group of experimental transformers was put out on the basic principle of mechanical mounting of parts by means of bolts. These transformers have proved greatly superior to the old type. Previously, if one insulator cracked, the whole transformer had to be discarded. The new transformer is made in sections, so that worn parts may be replaced. Besides, labor of the workers is considerably lightened. The shop has made all necessary preparations for mass production of transformers with mechanical mounting.

During the past year, many similar suggestions for improving work methods have been made.

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At the beginning of this year, the shop was commissioned to develop a powerful transformer for the Dnepr Hydroelectric Station. This was a difficult assignment, since the plant had never produced transformers of this type. Blueprints had to be studied and new techniques mastered. Normal work in the shop was completely disrupted. Workers were entirely unprepared to assume such an undertaking, since they had not kept abreast of recent technical developments.

Although certain achievements have been made, there is still a long way to go in the struggle for technical progress. -- I. Yakovlev, secretary of the Party bureau of the current transformer shop of the Elektroapparat Plant

USES WASTE PRODUCTS FOR ARMATURE PLATE -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 96, 22 Apr 50

Stakhanovites of the stamping section of Shop No 1 of the Elektrik Plant have pledged to work 2 days per month from salvaged transformer steel.

The stamping of generator plate for a high-frequency current breaker left a great deal of waste material, which was used for cutting armature plate for a welding unit. A special die was made for this purpose. Other waste products were utilized in certain parts of control apparatus.

A month ago waste material which accumulated in the plastics shop in the process of insulating transformer pins with bakelite was often discarded. This material is now being utilized.

DESIGNS 400,000-VOLT SWITCH -- Vechernyaya Moskva, No 96, 22 Apr 50

The experimental plant of the All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute imeni Lenin is developing apparatus and machines of new design. A switch for 220,000 volts which is now being produced is creating wide interest. The technology for the construction of another, more complex, switch for 400,000 volts has been worked out.

MAKES NEW ELECTRICAL MECHANISMS -- Krasnaya Zvezda, No 92, 18 Apr 50

The Khar'kov Electric Machinery Plant imeni Stalin has put out new electric mechanisms for heavy machine-building and ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

MOSCOW ELECTRICAL PLANTS UP OUTPUT -- Vechernyaya Moskva, No 96, 22 Apr 50

During the years of Stalin's Five-Year Plans, the Moscow Electrical Plant has become a great socialist enterprise. Furthermore, besides the old Electrical Plant, three other important electrical enterprises have been built; the Electric Bulb Plant, the Transformer Plant, and the Automobile and Tractor Electrical Equipment Plant.

These plants completed their first Five-Year Plans in 2½ years. Hundreds of different items are produced, from miniature electric bead bulbs to powerful transformers with a capacity of 60,000 kilovolt-amperes. At present, three machines alone are putting out as many bulbs as were produced by all prerevolutionary Russia, and there are hundreds of these machines at the plant.

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